A

GRAMMAR

For learning the Principles of the

MALABAR LANGUAGE,

Properly called

TAMUL or the TAMULIAN

LANGUAGE

By the English Missionaries of Madras.

Printed at Vepery near
MADRAS

The fecond Edition

in the Year of our Lord 1 7 8 9.

College of Lort Milliam

1802

for the use of the estadents



MALABAR GRAMMAR.

HOUGH the many Figures of Letters which the Malabar People make Use of, and the Pronunciation of some of their Consonants, and also their Construction different from the European Manner of construing, causes some little Difficulty to a European who intends to learn this Language; he will yet find to his Encouragement that this Language in many other respects is an easy Language, and not elogged with a great many Irregularities deviating from the ordinary Rules.

The high, abstruce and poetical Tamul, quite different from the ordinary and common, that is used by all the People, we have nothing to do with, and leave it to those that are fond of it.

CHAPTER I

Of the Letters, Syllables and Pronunciation.

IN this Language the Figures themselves shew You, which is a short and which is a long Vowel or Syllable, and consequently this good Method is in a great Degree Your Guide how You have to Pronounce the Words with regard to the Accent.

The Sound or Pronunciation of Malabar Letters, Syllables or Words can better be expressed in Portuguez than in English; therefore

A

the Reader be pleased to observe that in this Grammar we shall commonly on all Occasions shew how the Malabar sound's in the Portuguez.

Vowels used in the Beginning of Words are the following

To recite or name the Letters, the Malabar people say aena awena, iena iyena etc. That ena is as much as to say (to say a, to say a, to say i to say i to say i etc.)

Now You must observe that the Vowels which occur in the Words after the Consonants, are mark'd in an other manner, viz. for the most part by adding some Sign to the Body of the Consonant itself, which multiplies the Number of different Figures so much, that for printing. Malabar Book above onehundred different Types are required.

The Confinants are 5, 下, F, (item the Samscrut-Letters 20, and 20, used in the Malabar Language) 要, 上, ண, 5, 5, 口, 口, 山, 万, 〇, 和, 上, 邓, 四, 西,

Now we shall shew their Pronunciarion, and how the Vowels, which occur in the Words after the Consonants, are added to them for the forming of Syllables. But sirst You have to observe, that where You meet with Consonants which have no Addition to, or Alteration in their Figure, there the Consonant is pronounced with a short a following the Consonant, unless the Consonant require to be regarded as a mute one, as You see for instance in the Word LOTLO a Tree, which You read maram (the last of the three Consonants standing mute) and as You see also in the first Figures of the following Lines.

க கா, க் கீ, கு கூட, கெ கே, தை, கொ கோ, ka kâ, ki kî, ku kù ke kê kay, ko kê,

kau .

. fau .

20 20T, 26 20P.

sha sha, she shee (the English .)

20 . Is mute, getting its Sound from the preceding Vowel,

த தா, த கி, கு தா, தெ கே, ஊக, தொ nha nhâ. nhi nhî, nhu nhû, nhe nhê nhay, nho

தோ, தென.

nhô, uhau.

Obf. This Letter, which founds partly as a t, and partly as an r, you pronounce by touching with the Point of the Tongue the Top of the Palate, and by quickly unbending it.

ne nå, ni nî, nu nû ne nê, nay,

no nô, nau,

NA COL

Obf. This full n you draw down from the Top of the Palate.

tau.

nau.

pa pâ, pi pî, pu pû, pe pê, pay, po pê Guore.

paû.

மு மா, மீ மீ, இ டு, மெ மே, மை, மொ மோ, துவு கூற், கூற் கூற், கூற்,

mau.

ம யா, மீ மூ, யு மூ, யே மே, ஊம், மோ மோர். அவ அக், நர் நர், நா நர், நர அர், ' அவு, அவ அர், மோலா.

yau.

о оп, й й, ь ь, Ст Ст, фот, Стт, Стт, га rā, ri rî, ra rû, re rê, ray, re rê, Стт,

rau.

GOOT GOOM.

lô, lau.

வ வா, வீ வீ, வு வூ, வெ வே, தவ, வோ, அக vá, vi vî, v» vů, vє vč, vey, vം வோ வெள.

vô vau.

மு முர், மீ டி, டூ டூ, டூ டி, மே, மே, மேர், rba rba, rhi rbî, rhu rbû, rhe rhê; rbay, rho மூர், மேன்,

rhô, rhau.

on on π, of of, of of, Gor Gor, 2 on, Gorn, la la, li lì, lu lù, le lė, la, la Corπ, Corπ.

16 . lan .

Obf. This full I You must draw down from the Top of the Palate.

Obf. This r is to be pronounced like a double r.

en w, of of, w wt, Got Got, 2001, Good, Re ná, ni nì, nu nì, ne né, nay, no Good.

uo, nau.

THE RESERVE

Obf. In the Pronunciation there is no Difference between

5 and

in the beginning of a Word, as the 15 is.

SOME OBSERVATIONS WITH REGARD

to the Letters, Syllables and Pronunciation.

- r. The last Syllables in the above Spellings viz. எஸ். கேஸ். செஸ்., செஸ்., etc. are seldom used in that Form; instead of it the People use to write அவ, கவ, சவ, சவ, வ, வ, வ etc.
- 2. The Confonants, when mute, may be mark'd with a little Circle over them, as Court ver, a Root; but this in not always observed.
- 3. If Words of more than one Syllable end with the Confonants of, oo, wo, and a Syllable of a short a precedes, the a is pronounced as an e as stand suver, when pagel, where pugerb, we soon magen; but before the Consonants of and our as a Fiench eu, as suffoot areun, we sour mageul.

1.

- 4. 5, 5, \square in the Beginning of a Word have the Sound of k, t, p, but in the Middle they have the foft Sound of g, d, b, unless they be doubled.
- 9. The i before the Confonants LO, L, and out is Pronounced like a French u.
- 6. Two ல join'd together found as a t or as a tt, as ரல்லக்லது étugirudu, தேலைரவு, tétarevu, மல்லது அ attadu.
- 7. The Malabar People hang very frequently several Words fo together, that it seems to be one Word; and this is not always to be blamed, because it shortens the writing, as for instance, instead of writing

writing (LLCO) , there is no Room, we write better (LLCO). Yet the Manner of linking the whole Text of a Writing fo together from the Beginning to the End that People find it difficult to distinguish the Words from one another, is by no means to be followed.

- 8. If a Word terminates in a mute LO, and the following Word begins with a 5, then (for making the Pronunciation easier) the LO is turned into 下; if it begins with an F, the LO is turned into 亏; and if it begins with 亏, the LO is turned into 亏 As for inflance, CFLLLO Victory, CFLLTOCETTOTE be bas got the Victory; LITCLLO a Sin, LITCLEGETTOTE be bas committed a Sin; STIPLLO a Thing, STIPLEGETTOTES of TOTAL the Thing is finished.

1.

word begins with a Vowel, the u is usually cut off, and the two Words are linkt together, வருத்ருக்கீறன் be is come, Instead of வருது நேக்கீறன்; காததடிக்கு நி the Wind blower, instead of காதது அடிக்குது. But if a Word, that has but two short Syllables and no double Consonants, terminates in u, as உரு கிறுவு, டிறை other, the u is not cut off, but a வ is added, ac-

cording

cording to the Rule given in the following Paragraph, Yet in the Pronouns 到到, 图到, 可到 you may either drop or retain the u and
fay either 到日前可可,what is that? or 到到日前 or etc.

- in. For avoiding in such Words as have a Connexion with one another, the Collision of the final Vowel of the one and of the initial Vowel of the other Word, the Rule is this: If the Word which goeth before, terminates in a or u (where the u is not dropt) or in o er au, you bind the two Words together by adding the Consonant in; and if it terminates in i, e or ay, you bind them together by adding the Consonant in. Therefore you say, for instance, words of an Answer, instead of was 5500, and work words.
- begins with 5, 7, 5 or 1, these Consonants very often are doubled;
 particularly after the Datives and Accusatives, after the Infinitives,
 after the Gerunds that terminate in i; item after the Pronouns

5

- D. உங்களுக்கு to you.
- A. 2 TU 5 2 OVT YOU .
- Ab. I. & TUBOTO, & TU

Bot Goo in you.

2. 些形态叫下の, 是形 あ叫下(coo by of or from you.

2. EN S CONT TO . ENS CONT TO ... etc. with you.

Note. For to say You to a Person whom we esteem, we say of, as You see here above. But there are several higher Degrees of Respect observed by the People. Higher than Bris 5000; higher than 5000 is Brison; higher is 500000; ftill higher is 50000 sour; much higher again is C500000, only proper to be said to God, yet the Heathens use it also in their speaking to great Men, and some times they endeavour to make it still higher by saying C5000000000.

THE THIRD PRONOUN PERSONAL.

THE SINGULAR.

The ordinary

8

u

28

Si

7

5

ord

ed;

es s

45

5

N. 50 or be bimfelf.

G. தன, தன்னுடையு, தன்னுட or தனது bis or his bwn.

D. 5 cor s & to bimfelf.

A. 5 00 2007 bimfelf.

Ab. 1. 5 on of or 5 on of Go in bimfelf.

a. 野町愛か or 野町 愛Gか by of or from himself.

3. தன் ஹேடு, தன் ஹே டே, தன் ஹடன் or தன் ஸட்டுன் with himself. The honorifick

БПLO be bimfelf.

or gross bis or his

5LOS to bimfelf.

கும்மை bimfelf.

தமம்ல or தமம்லே in himself.

5ιουτο or 5ιουτ Co by, of or from bimf.lf

தமமோடு, தமமோ டே etc. with himself.

THE

THE PLURAL.

- N. 5 TW SOUT
- G. HUSOT, HOW.
- D. 5 THE VIE & S.
- A. 5 THE LOVE

- Ab. 1. 5 THE ON OF 5 THE BOY GOO in themselves.
 - by, of or from themfelves.
 - 3. SINS COUTTE, SINS COUTTE, SINS VI LOT OF SINS VILL COT with themselves.

THE PRONOUNS DEMONSTRATIVE.

to which we must also add the PRONOUNS

அவன be அவலா she அது it வேன this Man. செபலா this Woman. தே this Thing.

The honorifick is only in the Masculine, and is அவர், வேர், எவர்.

These Pronouns are regularly declined. Observe only that both the Masculine and the Feminine in the Plural is அவர்களு. வேர்கள, எவர்களு, and that of the Neuter அது, தே, எது, the Genitive is not அதுவின, தேவின, எதுவின, பெற்கள, மேய் அதின, தேவின, எதுவின, மேய் அதின, தேன், எதின், etc.

ஆர் who? G. ஆருடைய whose? etc.

This serves, like the English who, for singular and plural, masculine and seminine; as இவறர் who is this Man? வேர்க்

ADD that, CDS this, ords which?

Thef

These are placed like Adjectives before the Substantives, without being declined, and without Difference of Number and Gender; as species of that Man, species and these Women.

Of these Pronouns அந்த, நேத், எந்த the initial Letters அ, தே, எ joint to Nouns Substantive, give the same Signification as அந்த, நேத், எந்த. The joining is done in this manner: If the initial Letter of the Noun Substantive be a vowel, You put two வி before the Vowel; as for instance அன்பு Love, அவ்வன்பு that Love; நேடம் a Place, நேட்கிடம் this Place. But if the initial Letter of the Noun Substantive be one of the commonly occurring Consonants, You double the Consonant, as you see in அப்புறம், கேக்கைர், எப்பெரத்திரம், அன்னு லா, of புறம், கண்டு மாத்திரம், நான்.

அன்ன inftead of அருது is feldom used .

இன் ன fuch a, in English to be expressed by what fort of a, what; as அவன் சென் காம் ஹ உடு குன் கு கியேன் I know not what fort of a man he is (or who he is.) இன் ன doubled is சேன் என் செர்க்கை படு கே டை படு கிக்கை ட மிலே சென் சீன் என் சிரக்கிக்கா உண்டு டி கை மிலி கே ட்டு டி க் பில் சீன் சிக்கை மிலி க் கிக்கை மிலி கை சிக்கை மிலி கிக்கை கிக்கை மிலி கிக்க கிக்கை மிலி கிக்கை மிலி கிக்கை மிலி கிக்கை மிலி கிக்கை மிலி கிக்க கிக்க

Bird is this? So it stands as an Adjective before the Substantive, like the 4755, But You can use it also without a Substantive, and say,

There

டு தேன்ன what is this? And then You can decline it, and say e.gr. நீர்என எதுக்குவந்தீர் for what are you come?

There are no *Prosouns Relative in* the Malabar Language. What we express in the Europe Languages by Way of Pronouns Relative, is expressed in Malabar shorter, by way of the Participles, as will be shewn below in the Chapter of Verbs, when we speak of the Participles.

Neither are there Pronouns Possessive in the Malabar Language.

Instead of them the Genitives of the Pronouns Personal, Demonstrative and Interrogative are used, as எனத்தப்பன or என்றைப்படுக்கப்பன my Father, தன்டுத்தையைவில் அப்போட்டின் he has sold his Horse, அது எவ்றைய் (or ஆகுடைய்) துத்தம் whose Fault is it? And these Genitives, which express the Signification of Pronouns Possessive You can make stand alone, and be like Substantives themselves, by adding a Termination taken from அவன், அவன் or அது, as என்றையைவன் (mine one) which is to say my Man, அவனையற்கள் things that are his, நில்கள் எவ்றையும் இதன் என்றையும் whose People are you?

CHAPTER V

OBSERVATIONS WITH REGARD TO THE
USE OF CASES OF THE NOUNS
AND PRONOUNS.

The Nominative of Substantives is often used instead of the Accusative, when we speak in an indefinite manner, as 50001000 ff GLOS & Do to drink water.

There is no Occasion always for using the ordinary Genitive, but in the same manner as we say in the English Language e. gr. the Eye-Sight instead of saying the Sight of the Eye, You can do in the Malabar Language, and say some unt to sail the Eye-Sight, some work of such a Water-pot, Gouldone of full of the Servants Wages etc. (Item You can well say Andread of Malabar Collon, his work, their work etc. instead of Malabar Collon, his work, their work etc. instead of Malabar Collon, And if the Word terminates in to, as Costo the Face, the to is either dropt, as Costo of the Face, or changed into so, as Costo of the Face, or changed into so, as Costo of the House, you the River, these Consonants are doubled and you say of the House, you ap of the House, you make the House, you make some of so River Water.

Besides the Use of the Dative common with the Use of it in the English Languages observe.

- 1. That it is often used where we use in English the Genitive as what is thy Father's Name? உனத்தப்படைக்குப்படுக்கு விட்டுக்கு விட்
- 2. The Dative can serve for making a Comparative, as 2150年 第列公山市町 this is greater than that.
- 3. It ferves to express the Distance, as பஉலக்கு மட்டட்ட ணத்துக்கும் சுத்த உண்கூரம், or பட்டணத்துக்கும் உல சுத்த உண்கூரம் bow far is the Mount from Town?
- 4. The Particles before, after etc. require usually the Dative, அ மற்றக்டுன்னே before the Rain, மறைக்குப்பாடு after the Rain.

- 5. Words of Time to come are usually put in the Dative as BINGOT ST DAS B, next Monday.
- 6. To express the Intent the Dative is used, as or or or of 505 குவந்தீர் for what are You come?
- 7. For to express I bave, the Dative is used like in the Latin eff mibi; equally to it we say in Malabar, எனக்குக்குக் 6 mor B

The Accusative and Vocative are used as in the English Lan . guage. Only observe that the Vocative is more properly put before the rest of the Text, or at the Top, than between the Text. In short Petitions or Questions it is also often put on the End.

The Ablative (So with Goff 5), or fometimes with 1500 அ, is used for expressing from or out of, as படணத்தில் குந்த வருக்றது to come from Town, 40 றல்ல நீன் ஹே கிறது to come up out of the River. The Ablative canalfo Serve for making a Comparative, as அதீலடு து நலலது or அதீலு மடுது 50005) this is better than that.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

There are but three Tenses in the Malabar Conjugation, the Prefent, the Preterperfect and the Future; neither is there any particular Mood in it for a Subjunctive or Optative. But how the Preterimperfect and the Preterpluperfect are expressed, and how the Want of a Subjunctive and Optative is supplied, we shall shew in one of the following Chapters.

For a Sample of the Conjugation we shall take the Verb புண ணுக்றது to make. This பண்ணக்றது (which properly must be translated the making) is not the Infinitive, but the Neuter of the Participle present, the Infinitive being wor ; yet the above is the customary and the most commodious Way to distinguish Verbs from other Words.

As the Pronouns have in the Singular Number likewife honorifick Terminations, fo the Verbs have the fame in the first and fecond Person, and in the third masculine Person of the Singular Number. They shall be added every where in a Parenthesis .

The third Person in the Singular Number has Terminations of the three Genders; but in the third Person of the Plural the Termination of the Masculine and Feminine is one, and the Neuter is the same with the Neuter of the Singular.

பண் ணுக்று is a Verb Active, but the Conjugation of Verbs Active, Neuter and Paffive goes all the same Way. We shall only have Occasion to shew hereafter, how the Passive is formed from the Active, and how of any Verb, either Active or Neuter or Paffive, a Negative Verb (peculiar to this Language) is formed and conjugated.

THE CONJUGATION

Common in it's Flexions to all Verbs that go in an Affirmative Way, whether Active, Neuter or Paffive.

PRESENT.

பணணைக்டுறன (பணணைக்டுறம்) I make: பணணைக்அய thou makeft (பண்ணைக் லீர் you make) Sing . பண் என் கூறை (பண் எனுக் அர்) be makes. LOTT TOO & OUT the makes. . பண்ண்டுது or பண்ண்து it makes.

pr

Plus

```
Plur. பண்ணைக்டும் we make,
பண்ணைக் அர்கலா ye make.
(பண்ணைக் அர்கலா they make.
(பண்ணைக்குற்கலா பண்ணைது they (the Things) make.
```

PRETERPERFECT

```
Sing. Lower coof Course (Lever coof Cours) I have made.

Lower coof out then hast made (Lever coof out of you have made)

Lower coof out she has made.

Lower coof out she has made.

Lower coof out she has made.
```

Plur. Less soof @ D we have made.
Less soof of f son ye have made.
(Less soof @ f son they have made.
(Less soof @ D w they (the Things) have made.

FUTURE.

Sing. பண்ண்டுவன் (பண்ண்டுவாம்) I will make. பண்ணைவாய thou will make (பண்ணைவீர் you will make) Will make) பண்ணுவான (பண்ணுவார்) be will make. பண்ணுவாலா foe will make.

Plur. பண்ணைடுவாம we will make. பண்ணைவிர்களு ye will make. (பண்ணவார்களு they will make. (பண்ணமை they (the Things) will make.

IMPERATIVE.

Sing. () seer soon, make thou () soot soon on make you)
Plur. () soot soon to Control make ye.

(Or in the following fofter Manners .)

Sing. பண்ணக்கடுவாய் (பண்ணக்கடவிர்) Plur. பண்ணக்கடவிர்களு. Sing. பண்ணவரயாக (பண்ணுவீராக)

Plur. பண்ணைவீர்க்லார்க்.

Sing. நீர் (அதை) பண்ணவும். Plur. நீங்கலா (அதை) பண்ணவும்.

INFINITIVE.

GOOT GOOT to make .

This total area

GERUNDI.

Goot ooof making .

PAR

3

tole

3, 355, or 55, and in several other Cases, to be learnt by Practice, Yet when the following Word bears no Reference to the preceding Words, the said four Consonants remain best single.

CHAPTER II

OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

A L L the Nouns are declined in one and the same Manner. You have only to observe how of the Nouns of different Terminations the oblique Cases in the Singular, and the Nominatives in the Plural, are formed, which shall be shewn below; item that there are three Ablatives in the Malabar Language.

The following is an Example of the Declination of Nouns.
Therein You see that the Genitive, and every one of the three Ablatives, can be formed in several Ways; which once shewn will be sufficient.

B

SINGULAR

N. LIST

6. பீதாவின் பீதாவுடைய் பீதாவட பீதாவின்றடைய பீதாவின்ட Of the Father.

D. பீநாவு சடு To the Father.

A. Lagron The Father.

♥. பீதாவே O Father !

PAR

Ab. I. பீதாவில பீதாவிலே In the Father.

PLURAL.

N. Lonsson

G. பிதாககலான் பிதாககலூடைய பிதாக்கலூட்ட பிதாக்கலான் உடய பிதாக்கலான் உடய பிதாக்கலான் ட

D. LISTER VER B.

A. Sorsser

V. Light & Cour.

Ab. 1. LISTESOFN
LISTESOFO
In the Fathers.

2. பீதா

- 2. பீதாவால பீதாவாலே பீதாவீஜல பீதாவீஜலெ By, of or from the Father.
- 3. பீதாவோடு பீதாவோடுப் பீதாவுடன் பீதாவுடனே With the Father.
- 2. பிராககனால். பிராககனாடுல் பிராககனிலை பிராககனிலுடுல By, of or from the Fathers.
- 3. பிதாககணோட்டு பிதாகக்டுன்றட்டன பிதாகக்ஸ்நட்டன பிதாகக்ஸ்நட்டுன With the Father 1.

Now we shall shew by various Examples, how the oblique Cases in the Singular, and the Nominatives in the Plural of Nouns of other Terminations, are formed.

- தனர். a Fruit. Gen. தன்பூன். Dat. தன்தடு. Voc. தன்டுய. Plur. Nom. கன்தலா.
- கை a Fly. G. கையின. D. கைக்கு. Acc. கையை etc. Pl. Nom. கைக்லா.
- மருந்து a Medicine. G. மருந்தின் etc. Pl. Nom. மருந்துகள்.
- பூ a Flower. G. பூவின. D. பூவுக்டு. etc. Pl. Nom. பூக்கலா.
- தேர Prieft. G. தெருவின. D. தெருவுக்கு. Voc. தெருவே. Pl. Nem. திருக்கனு.
- வீடு a House G. விடிறன. D. வீட்டுக்கு. A. வீட்டை. V. வீடுட். Ab. வீடில் etc. Pl Nom. வீடுக்னா.
- ஆறு a River. G. ஆறைவீன. D. ஆறுறைக்கு. Abl. ஆறுறீல etc. Pl. Nom. ஆறைகலா.
- மால a Meunt. G. மாலயின. D. மாலக்கு etc. Pl. Nom. மால்லை.
- தணை an Eye. G. தணை ணேர்ண். Voc. தணை சேல் Pl. Nom. தணை தலர.
- பரம் a Tree. G. மரத்தீன etc. Voc. மாமே etc. Pl. Nom, மரங்கலா.
- மையீர் a Hair. G. மயிரின. PI Nom. மயிரிக்லா.
- பக்ல the Day time. G. பக்லீன். Pl. Nom. ப கலக்லா.

HOT

ஆலா a Person. G. ஆலர்ன. Pl. Nom. ஆலாக

போய் a Lie. G. போய்யீன. D. பொயக்டு. etc. Pl. Nom. பொய்கன.

கட் எ a Debt. P. கட் எர்ன etc. Pl. Nom. க

SOME OBSERVATIONS.

T

C.

2.

1:

c ¿

PI

5 .

te .

tc.

etc.

T .

u

TYP

- 1. Several Words which indicate a Time, have in the Genitive ayin and in the Dative ayeeu. Thus ලனන to day, அனை that day, என ம what day? (which Words are in the Malabar Language Substantives) form their Genitives and Datives in that manner, viz. ලன න හයිග, ලனන හයිග, ඉගෙන හයිග, ඉගෙන හයිග, ඉගෙන හයිග, ඉගෙන හයිග, ඉගෙන හයිග හයිගි, ඉගෙන හයිග හයිග හයිග හයිගි etc.
- 2. Some Nouns of Persons that terminate in en as 2411111507,

 Por sor etc. admit in the Vocative, besides the ordinary Termination
 of ê the Termination of â, Alliller Sir! After o King!
- 3. The Nouns of Persons that terminate in en have in the Plural er, as அரசர், தம்ழர், வடுகர், பாலகர், கீழவர், முனு உரர், and some times People say also மண் உர்களா etc.
- 4. Some of those Nouns of Persons that terminate in an, have in the Plural ar. Thus of சாதியான, தேசத்தான, உலர நான etc. the Plural is சாதியார், தேசத்தார், உலரார்.
- 5. Some Nouns of Persons admit also in the Plural the Termination of mâr, as நகப்பமார், நம்பமார், நம்பமார்,
- LOTS, Complete 6. As for the Gender of Nouns Substantive the Rule is short and facil. Men (item God and Angels) are of the Masculine, and Women of the Feminine Gender. All the rest of Creatures, male or semale

female, living or lifeless, even Young Children, item the Devil, and all other Things, are of the Neuter Gender.

7. In Words of a Neuter Gender the Singular is often used instead of the Plural, as 山西西馬馬雷西市, ten Horses, 图下 1000年 日本 1000年 1

CHAPTER III

OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

YOU find but a few Nouns Adjective in this Language, which can properly so be called. Such are ex. gr. for some, 5000 good, 山西 new, 到出山 difficult 公司山 great, f 必山 small, from sor little. But there are Remedies enough to supply the Want; because

- 1. Participles of Verbs ferve frequently as Adjectives, as சர்த்தமழைத் proper People, மீருந்தீரவீடம் much Money, உயிருத்வியல் a high Price. And
- 2. Of any Substantive an Adjective can be made by adding ஆன or உராலா (being) as பாவமான காரியம் a finful Thing, கோபடுலாலாம் அவன் a cholerick Man.
- 3. Oftentimes an Adjective can be made of a Substantive by putting it without any Addition before the other Substantive, as LO DELPTION the rainy Season, Goldstones a cool Wind, EAS LITED A Hony Ground. Observe only, if the Word terminates in LO, to cut off the LO; as for instance, HISTIC is Cleanness and CASULO the Heart, and HISTIC ADSULO is a clean Heart. Item observe that a few Words terminating in LOU, change the LO into LI, as CELLIFESTON an iron Red, of CELLIFESTON.

Many Substantives can be regarded both as Substantives and as Adjectives, as You see in the following Instances. கச்படி Bitterness, கவபடி Blackness, தேன்பம் Sweetness, வெளிச்சம் Light, கேய் பிரும். These Words, being Substantives, are like Adjectives when You say: இதுமேத்தக்கச்படி this is very bitter, இது கூறபடி this is black, இது தென்பம் this is sweet, இது வெடுக்கையில் this is sweet, இது வெடுக்கையில் this stone is very bard.

The Adjectives give You no Difficulty, as there is no Change in them with regard to Gender, Number or Case. Herein the Malabar Language agrees with the English. But You can make any Kind of an Adjective changeable with regard to Gender, Number and Case, and like to a Substantive, by giving it a Termination taken from the Pronoun Demonstrative அவன, அவன, அது. As பெர் யவன a great one, பெர்யவன a great Woman, பெரியது, a great Thing, பாவமானது, a sinful Thing, புததீயுன்ன விக்லா prudent People.

The COMPARATIVE is formed in the following various Ways.

வுவன்றும்வேன்பெரியவன்,

this Person is greater than that other.

அத்ஹமடுது நல்லது, or வாச், or தாவிலா, அது கடுதே நல்லது, அதைப்பார்க்க தே நரல்லது, அதைப்பார்க்க ஹமடுது நல்லது, அதைக்காடி ஹமடுது நல்லது, shis is better than that.

அதுபீன் ஊப்புமரல்லது,

The SUPERLATIVE can be expressed as follows.

அவர்சாலலார்னும்பெரியவர்,

tilel as hos.

Succession 12

அவர்டுபர்பவர்களில்பெர்யவர், be is the great one among the great People.

அது எல்லாதது கடும்பெரியது, that is the greatest I bing of all, or

அதுவேபெரியது, that alone is the great Thing.

CHAPTER IV

OF THE PRONOUNS.

EFORE we come to the Pronouns, we have shortly to mention the Indefinite Article 6765, which exactly answers the English a and an, and is put before Substantives of what Gender soever.

With regard to the Pronouns You have first to observe, that besides the simple or ordinary Termination of a Pronoun, there is in the Singular Number another Termination of the same, which we shall call the bonorisick, and is used when a Person of Authority speaks concerning himself, or when we speak to one or concerning one with some Esteem. And this Difference between the ordinary and the honorisick Terminations is also continually observed in the Verbs, as we shall show hereafter. In Letters, and in common Speech too, even the Plural is often used instead of the honorisick of the Singular; and a Woman speaking of her Husband, always useth the Plural.

THE PRONOUNS PERSONAL are

whereof the honorifick is Tou. They are declined as follows.

THE

THE SINGULAR.

The ordinary. The honorifick.

Nom. гот от 1.

G. என, என்றைடைய, என்னட் or என்னது mine .

நம் முடிய, நம்முட் or 151051 mine .

D. எனக்டு

to me . நமக்க -to me .

A or our woor me.

ருமனம் me.

Abl 1, or our of on or or out of Goo in me. நமம்ல or நமம்லே in me .

2, 可可图00 or 可可图(600 by , of or from me .

நமமால or நமமா Goo by, of or from me.

3. எனஜேடு, எனஜே டே, என்னடன் or என்னட்டுன with me .

நமமோடு, நமமோ CL. Brothe out or முட்டுட்டுன் with me .

THE PLURAL.

N. TIVESTE we

நாம we

G. TINENT, TINES CLU, OTTO SOVE our.

நம்முடைய, நம்முட் our .

D. TINKYSKE

to us . நமக்க to us,

A. STRUBELOW

us.

நுமை

Ab I. OTRIBOTOD, OTRI Bort Goo in us.

நமம்ல, நடிம்லே in us.

2. TINSOTTO, சாகலாரலே by, of or from us.

நமமால், நமமா Goo by, of or from us.

3. சாலகலோரடு, சாலக நமமோடு, நமமோ CONTRE OTTER OVE டன, எம்களுடனே with us .

டே, நமடுடன், நம OLGoor with us.

Note. This Plural 15,710 we, is not of the honorifick, (the honorifick termination belonging properly but to the Singular) but buth

both THINGOYT we and THILD we are two different Plurals of the ordinary, To Toot I; and the Difference in the Signification that is between them, is well to be observed . FTT TO SOYT and the rest of it's oblique Cases excludes him or them to whom you speak, but Torto and it's oblique Cases includes him or them to whom you speak . For instance, when you and some other Friends with you, come to see a sick Person, and he asks you how you do, you must say Tor TU SONT ST S மாயிருக்டுமே, we are well, but you can't fay நாமசுகமா யிருக்கேட்டும், because then you would include the fick Man in the we, as if he likewise was well.

THE SECOND PRONOUN PERSONAL.

THE SINGULAR.

The ordinary.	The honorifick.			
N. Bu or B thou.	Bb yau.			
G. உன, உனன்னடைய, உன்னட் or உன்து thine.	உடிடுடையை, உடி இட or உடிது your.			
D. உண்கக to thee.	உமக்கு to you.			
A. e our 2007 thee.	ഉഗതഥ 90%.			
Ab. s est of on, est of in thee.	ဥေပြင်တာ, ဥေပြင် တော်။ you			
2. உ可愛の, உ可 ②Gの by, of or from thee.	ELDLOTON, ELD LOTGON by, of or from you.			
3. உ 爾 (LUCLOTE, LUC COTCL. LUC LOT, LUCLCOOT with you.			
THE PLURAL.				

ye or you. G. 2 TU 5 OF, 2 TU 5 95 10 LU or 2 10 + 2/5 your ,

PARTICIPLES.

Pref. woor ood & . Preterp. woor ood our. Fut. woor ood.

These are like Adjectives put before Substantives, (or before Pronouns that are declinable like Substantives) without regard to Genders, Numbers or Cases. Now observe here, that the English Pronouns Relative are always expressed in a concise manner by way of these Participles, there being no Pronouns relative in the Malabar Language. This You see by the following Instances: அதைபடனை கூறை உணியான வரை உணியான வரை உணியான வரை உணியாக்கியின் மன்ற உணியாக்கியின் மன்ற உணியாக்கியின் மன்ற உணியாக்கியின் மன்ற கூறியின்ற கூறியின

And here below you see the above Adjective Participles made declinable and like to Substantives, having a Termination of what Gender you please, taken from anor, and, as

- Pref. பண்ணைக்றவன் (பண்ணைக்றவர்) he who makes. பண்ணைக்றவரா fhe who makes. பண்ணைக்றைர் that which makes or the making.
- Preterp. பண்ணை வண் (பண்ணண்ணி) he who has made. பண்ணை வரை நில who has made. பண்ணை நிலாகு that which has made or the having made.

10

, of

10

D.

Fut. பண்ணப்வன் (பண்ணபவர்) he who will make. பண்ணப்வர் fire who will make. பண்ணவது, that which will make or the being about to make.

Note, The Termination sont of the Plural of these Participles (and of some Adjectives that have been made declinable) is sometimes shortened and turned into To or Tosov, as worth

தோர் (inftead of மரித்தவர்கன) the dead, பெரியோர் எ டெரியோர்களு (inftead of பெரியவர்களு) the great ones.

Now some Information must be given how of any Verb that may occur, it's different Tenses and Moods are formed. By the following Table, wherein you find Verbs of the most different Spellings, you will learn the usual forming of the Preterperfest and Future, and of the Imperative, better than by any Rules. And the forming of the Infinitive, Gerund and Participles has no Difficulty, as will be shewn hereafter.

A TABLE

Sliewing the forming of the Preterperfect, Future and Imperative of Verbs of the most different Spellings.

In this Table we shall make no mention of the Present Tense, because it is form'd very easily by only turning \$\DMS\$5 into \$\Cap\$600.

and making e. gr. of \$\sum_{\infty} \omega_{\infty} \om

The Verb	Preterpirfect.	Future.	Imperative.
தேரு. ஒழு இது வுட்டி ஓழு இது	சோ.ச்டு உவ எட்ட உடு உவ	(30mm) (20mm) (20mm) (20mm)	ुकान. जारक
தீர்கக் <i>ற</i> து நேகக் <i>ற</i> து த்றக்கைற	தீர்த ு ன் நேந்தேன் தந்தேன்	தற்பபோன நற்பபோன தற்பபோன	5° 5° 5° 5° 5° 5° 5° 5° 5° 5° 5° 5° 5° 5
2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Food Croal Food Croal Programmed	Rum Cra Fan Cr	சாண சிற நில்கு
தேனக் ~ து போடுக் உது படுக் உது	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	முடுவன மோடு தோக	CUTG LUG
பாடுக்ஃ து ஆஸூக் ஃ து	சுண்டேன் சுண்டேன் பாட்டிலேன்ன	சுஸ்டுவன் சுஸ்டுவன் சொன	Caron or
சேருக்றது வருக்றது	ஏம்தேவ சேடிம்தேவ (டேவ	பு முறேன் சேருவேன் (வேன்	Can or

GFI

The Ferb .	Preterperfect:	Future.	Imperative.
சொலலுக் (மது நிலக்கநு	(Con on)	தொலனு (வேன் ந்த பேன்	G#Tの到 (G#Tの (成分)
அழுக் உது வாழுக் உது	அழுதேன வாழந (தேன	் தோவ வாரு எருவேவ	ചെ ക്ര
விடுக் <u>சந</u> அடைக் <u>சந</u>	விடுந்தேன் அடைந் (கேன்	வீடுவேன புடைவேன	விழ
ஆக்றது போறது சாக்றது	ஆனேன் போனேன் செத்தேன்	#மோவேன் சாவேன்	STE TE
தரு <u>சூத</u> வேக்குது	தந்தேன்	இம்வேன் தம்வே	் விடு தா (தா (நம்)

The Infinitive is formed by turning iradu or ugiradu into aThus the Infinitive of 到上文表卷四页,近似象四页,是四卷四页
is 到上文表表,近似表,是公。

The Gerund is formed of the Preterperfect by turning in into a, but if the Termination of the Preterperfect be inin, by cutting off the nin and retaining the i. Thus of ALASCET OF LOWER, BOTH OF THE GERUND IS DILATED TO THE GERUND IS DILATED TO THE GERUND IS DILATED TO THE GERUND IS COTTON OF THE GERUND IS COTTON OF OF THE GERUND IS COTTON OF THE GERUND IS COTTON

The Participles cause you also no Difficulty. Of the Present 24
LOSEC DOT, BUEC DOT etc. the Participle present is, by
turning ên into a, ALOSED, BUED. And of the Preterpersect
ALOSCOT, BUECOTOT etc the Participle preterpersect is,
by turning likewise ên into a, ALOSE, BUEST. The Participle
future is always the same with the third Neuter Person of the Future

Tense, terminating in ***, and is பண ணம், அடைக்கும், நா

CHAPTER VII.

OF VERBS NEUTER and VERBS PASSIVE and OF FORMING SUCH VERBS ACTIVE as EXPRESS the GETTING a THING DONE.

RESIDES the many Verbs Neuter which are no composites but single Words, as விழுக்குது to fall, வளருக்குது to grow etc. many Neuters can be formed by adding படுக்குது or ஆக்குது or ஆக்குது to a Substantive, as துக்கம் Sorrow, துக்கப்படுக்குது or துக்கமாக்குது (to grow forry, துக்கமாயிருக்கீகுது) to be forry. (And if you add to the Substantive படுத்துக்குது instead of ஆயிருக்கீகுது), You have a Verb Active, as துக்கப்படுத்துக்குது or துக்க மாக்கீகுது to make forry.)

The Verbs Passive are easily formed by adding to the Infinitive of Verbs Active the Verb (6505) to suffer. E. gr. the Infinitive of the Verb (6505) to being, (6505) the Passive is (6505) to be made.

There are also a few Verbs Passive which are formed by adding ustantial to suffer, or a sour that to a Verbal Noun. E. gr. such a Blow is a Verbal Noun of such the Passive formed of the Verbal Noun is a such to such the Passive formed of the Verbal Noun is a such that the Passive formed of the Verbal Active is a such that the Passive formed of the Verbal Active is a such that the Passive formed of the Verbal Active is a such that the passive formed of the Verbal Active is a such that the passive formed of the Verbal Active is a such that the such that the passive formed of the Verbal Active is a such that the

There

There is also a fine Method in this Language, whereby You san give every Verb Active (and even some Verbs Neuter) such a Form as to express by it the getting a Thing done by another. Vizt. If the Future of the Verb terminates in Cousar, You turn that Cousar into பிக்கீறது, and if it terminates in Cousar, You turn the Cousar into விக்கறது. E. gr. நீறக்கறது to open has in the Future நீறுப்போன், therefore to get opened is நீறுப்பிக்கீறது; செய்கீறது to do has in the Future செய்வேன், therefore to get opened is நீறுப்பிக்கீறது; சேய்கீறது to do has in the Future செய்வேன், therefore to get done is செய்விக்கீறது. Observe only, that if a Verb has in the Future before the செய்னா an u, as for instance பண்ணு செய்வைக்றது to get made. Yet in such Verbs as have before the வேண் but two short Syllables, and no double Consonant between them the u remains; e. gr. of வஞ்டுவேன் You say வருவீக்

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN THE NEGATIVE WAY.

BY making a change in the Termination You can turn the Affirmative Signification of any Verb into a Negative one; which is a way peculiar to this and other Eastern Languages.

You take the Imperative of the Verb, whose Signification You intend to turn into a Negative one, and cutting off the u, if there is one, add in. But if the Imperative terminates in a, you add vin, and if it terminates in i, ap or o, You add vin; as you see in the following Examples.

The

The IMPERATIVE of The NEGATIVE VERB is

பார்க்கிறை	is	பார்.	பாரோன.
LJ 10001 000) 8 N 5)	is	L10001 00011	LI SOST C SOOT SOT.
5 M 5 5 M 5 1	is	BM.	க்-்டுவன.
21 8 8 20 50	is	্রাপ্ট,	வு ஆடுயன.
அடை கீறது	is	வும்ட.	அடை யேன.
செயக் <i>டி</i> த	is	GFW Sey,	Gசயபேனா.

The Negative Verb has but one Tense, which has commonly the Signification of a Future, and is as follows.

Sing.

Loss Cost of (Loss Cost) I will not make.

Loss cost (Loss cost) thou wilt (you will) not make.

Loss cost of Loss cost) he will not make.

Loss cost of the will not make.

Loss cost of the will not make.

Plur. Loss Compo we will not make.

Loss of for ye will not make.

Loss of for our they will not make.

Loss of for they (the things) will not make.

Tho' this Negative commonly bears the Signification of a Future, it is also often used to express the Present I do not make, or I am not used to make.

If You will distinctly express the present, preterpersect and Future Tenses, You join the Verb ③西岛然为 or ②山下公野 or some times 公民党公司 to the Gerund Negative, and say.

பணைஞுமலிருகை இடுகை (இபா இறன, வீடுக் இறன (லா பணதூத்ருகை இறன, பணதை தே போடுறேனை I do not make.

LIGOOF

பண மூ மலிரு நடு தன etc. or பண மூ தீரு ந தேன or பண ஹவிட்டுடன I bave not made.

பண ஹமலரபடுபன etc. or பண ஹ தீருப பேன I will not make.

or instead of that you can fay

நான (நீய, ചുവാன etc.) പഞ്ഞു കേട്ട്**റാലരം,** പഞ്ഞിൽ ട്രോലരം, പഞ്ഞുവുള്**റാലരം**.

IMPERATIVE.

Sing. பண்ண தே (பண்ண தேயும்) make thou (you) not.

Pl. பண்ண கேபாக கோலா make ye not; or which is fofter, பண்ணபாக (பண்ணரோக) Pl. பண் ணிர்க்லார்க்.

INFINITIVE.

பண்ணுமலிருக்க or பண்ணுமலபோக or பண் ஹதீருக்க or பண்ணுடுத்தோக not to make.

GERUND.

பேரைய or பணமைலவிட்டு not making.

PARTICIPLE.

பண்ணத் or பண்ண not making.

or

Pref. பணமைலிருக்கூற, பண ஹத்ருக்கூற, பண் ஹம்லபோல, பண ஹதேபோல.

Pret. Lower or Lo Sept 5 etc.

Fut. பண்ணுமலிருக்கும் etc.

How these Adjective Participles are used, and how of thems declinable Substantives can be form'd of all Genders, You see above in the VI. Chapter, in the Conjugation of the Affirmative Verbs.

CHAP

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE WAY HOW to EXPRESS the PRETER =

IMPERFECT and PERTERPLUPERFECT, and

the SUBJUNCTIVE and OPTATIVE.

THE preterimperfect is commonly expressed by the Preterperfect itself.

Because when you say நான் அவரைப்பார்த்தேன், this can, according to the Connexion, signify either I bave seen him or I saw bim. But you can make the Preterperfect stronger and more distinct from the Preterimperfect, by saying நான் அவரைப்பார்த் திருக்கேடுறன், I bave seen him. The Preterimperfect is also often in an elegant manner expressed by using the Future in relating things past, and particularly in mentioning that a Thing used to be done E. gr. போனவருத்தில் அவண்டுவதுக்கும் உண்டு பகுக்கவருவரன் கிரைச்சான உண்ப

The Preterpluperfed is commonly expressed by adding the Preterperfect of இருக்கூறு to the Gerund of Your Verb. E. gr. நான் அவரைப்பார்த்திருந்தேன் I had seen him, அவன் வந்திருந்தான be was come.

The Subjunctive occurs in the English Language

1. When govern'd by the Particle if, as if it be so. For to express this, You turn but the Termination of the Preterperfect into al, making of (西西岛西 (西西岛西), and say 刘弘(山山), (西西岛西) if it be so. This al serves for all Persons, Genders and Numbers, as 西西西 (西省, 刘和时, 刘和市东村) 和西岛市公 if I (you see, they) come. Or instead of that, You put the Verb in

it's proper person, Gender and Number, yet in the Preterpersest Tense tho' in the English it be another Tense, and add ஆலை or ஆக்ல of the Verb ஆக்றது, as நான்வந்தேறைல or நான்வந்தேறைல் or நான்வந்தோலார்க்ல if I come, வுவன்வந்தானாற்ல or அவ்வர் வந்தானாகல் if she come etc. Or if You will be distinst with regard to the Tenses, you take the Neuter of the declinable participle of what Tense You want, and add to it உண்டாறை, e.gr. வுவர்களைவருக்கதுண்டாறை if they come, அவர்கள் வருத்துண்டாறை if they are come, அவர்கள் வருவந்துண்டாறை if they will come, if they should come.

- a. The Subjunctive further occurs in the English Language when govern'd by the Particle though. For to express this, You add but an um to the âl, and say அதுடுப்படியிருந்தாலும்; or you add an m. or um to the Gerund and say அதுடுப்படியிருந்து தும் the' it be so, அவர்களுக்கையை பணை எனியும் the' they quarrel, the' they should quarrel.
- 3. When the Subjunctive in the English Language is govern'd by the Particle that, e. gr. that I may live, You have many Ways to express it. You may say

நானப்டைக்க எ நானப்பைக்கதக்ககதாக, எ நானப்டைக்கவேண்டுமன்ற, எ நானப்பைக்கூததுக்கு எ நானப்பைக்கூததுக் காக எ நானப்பைப்பகர்க்கு எ நானப்பைப்பதர்க்கா க், எ நானப்பைக்கும்படிக்கு எ நானப்பை மக்கும் பொருடாக.

As for the Optative, the Ways for expressing it are

re

gr.

क्ज

o ex-

o ál,

110

s and

5TO

erb in

it's

நான்பிடைப்படுபதை நான்பிடைபத்தால்தாவிலா } 0 may 1 live! நான்பிடைபத்தால்வாசி நான்பிடைப்பதாக்கக்டவது

K

யூரான்டுப்பட்ட செய்திருந்தாலதாவிலா O that I bad done fo! நீர்வாட்ட நீர்வாட்டுவேணும் may You live bappil ! உங்களூக்டுச்சாமாகானம் உண்டாவதாக Peace be with You! கூறநீடிங்கலார் ட்டிச்சுக or நொட்சீக்க்க்க்க் வாரீ may the Lord fave You!

*

CHAPTER X

OF SUCH VERBAL NOUNS AS ARE CONSTRUED LIKE VERBS.

- 1. You take the third Person Neuter of the Present Temse of a Verb, e.g. 到口多质为 it beates, and change the 5) in 500, saying 到口多质多00, this signifies the Beating. This is now a Noun and declinable, yet it is construed as a Verb, and requires the Accusative; You say 上列2000 11 到上戶56500 the Beating a Child.
- 2. When You will express in doing or by doing, in running or by running etc. You can form a Substantive of every Verb by changing கூறு in தை, and use the Ablative il or al of it E.gr. பிலாறையபுடி நதையில் in beating the Child, பிலா உலாயையுடி நதையால by beating the Child; குடுக்கையால by beating the Child; குடுக்கயில் (or only

only & Gto) in running, & Goodill Too by running.

3. For to express one may or can do so or one may or cannot do so, one may come or one may rather not come etc. You can form another kind of a Noun of any Verb You please, by adding an ல to the Infinitive, making e. gr. of செய்யடுச்பயல், and by joining to it ஆம் or ஆகாது; as நான் நேத்தேவ்உல்றையச் செய்யலாம் I may do this Business, நான் அநைச்செய்யலாகர் து I cannot do it; அவன்வரலாம் be may come, அவண்

CHAPTER XI.

OF DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Adverb, e. gr. α 550 τ come along; It has no Present Tense, but it has the Preterpersect α 565 σ 7, and the Future σ 16 Cusor, whereof the third Person Neuter is α 565 σ 6 it is like, the Negative of it being σ 100 σ 57 it is not like. It has also the Gerund σ 55, of which the Composite Verbs σ 55 σ 565 σ 55 to be like, σ 550 σ 60 σ 75 σ 75

கேவண்டு (instead of குவண்டும்) it is defired or wanted, கேவண்டாம் it is not wanted; கேவண்டின் or வேண்டியில் and wanted. In regard to this Signification it is defective, yet வேண்டுக்கது fignifying to pray (from which it derives) is a regular Verb and not defective at all.

மாட்டுட் ரை I cannot, I will not, மாடாய etc.
The Gerund of this Negative Verb is மாடாமல or மாடா
தீரு நு, and the Participle மாடார். In the Affirmative the
Future only is usual, மாட்டுவேன I hall be able, மாட்டு
வாய etc.

Color there is no or not, அலை it is not. (The Difference between these two, tho' they both signify not, You find in the Dictionary.) They have the Gerund இலலாமல் (இல்லாத் நுது.) புல்லாமல் (புல்லாத் நுது) and the Participle இல்லாத் (நேல்வா,) அல்லாத் (அல்லா.) etc.

உண்டு there is, serves (so as டு வை) for Singular and Plural. It's Participle is உரர் ரா which may be translated having, e. gr. புத்தியுரை ரா மண் உற்ன a Man in whom there is Wit, or better English, a Man having Wit. The Composed Verbs உண்டாக இது, உண்ட ாக இது, உண்ட ாக இது, உண்டு பண்ண இறக்க அது, உண்ட ாக

போதும் or போகும் it is enough, போதாது or போராது it is not enough. The Gerund of the Affirmative is போர்ந்து (போர்ந்திருந்து) being sufficient, and of the Negative போதாமல or போராமல் (போதாதிருந்து, போரா திருந்து) not being sufficient. The Participle in the Affirmative is போர்ந்த sufficient, and in the Negative போதாத or போராத not sufficient.

தக்க fit is the Participle Preterperfect of a defective Verb த குக்கைற், and நடும் is the Participle Future of it. இசய்யத்தை ககாரியம் or செய்யத்தகுருக்குரியம் fignifie therefore a thing fit to do or fit to be done. தகும் being also the third Person Neuter of the of the Future in the Indicative, You can say also இறைநெயயத்த கும் this will be fit to do. And so in the Negative, செயயத்தகாத காரியம் a thing not fit to do. and இறைந்தெயயத்தகாது this will not be fit to do, or is not fit to do.

கடவது may it! in a wishing Way, e. gr. அப்பட்ட ஆக்க கடவது may it so bappen! Of this defective Verb the Future கட வேன, கடவாய etc. I shall, thou shall etc. is only in Use.

CUTO, CUT(300, CUTO (pôla) CUT ET D, CUT ODE DE Like as, are Words of the Verb CUT ODE DE DE to be like as, not used in the Vulgar Language. How these Words are construed you find in the Dictionary.

CHAPTER XII.

OF CONJOINING VERBS TOGETHER.

HOW (555205) to be, can be joined to any Verb for distinctly expressing the Preterpersect or the Preterplupersect Tense, has been mentioned above.

ஆயிருக்கீறது is a Verb composed of ஆக்றது and டூருக்கீறது, and joined to a Noun, expresses the Quality or Nature of a Thing, as நேதமராகாட்டுமரமாயிருக்குது this Tree is a wild Tree. (But டூருக்கீறது alone expresses the Existence of a Thing, as என்கோட்டத்திலார் அடுதன்னர் மு ச மீருக்கிறது alone expresses the Existence of a Thing, as என்கோட்டத்திலார் அடுதன்னர் மு ச மீருக்கிறது there are four Coconut - Trees in my Gardon.)

The joining either the Verb GETONT SEMEN to take, or the Verb GUTGEMEN to put, to a Verb, is most feequent. GETONT WEST is joined when the Thing which You do, comes home to

விடுக்கது to let go, to quit, to leave, is also frequently joined to a Verb, as அடையிலிடுக்கது to fend away, போயவீடுக்கது, to go away, மகுந்துலிடுக்கது to forget, விடடுவிடுக்கது to desiff, திறந்திலிடுக்கது to leave open, தொடுத்து விடுக்கது to to give away.

போறது to go is fometimes joined to a Verb for to express to grow or become, as இசுலாதது படுபாறது to grow lean, நஉண்டு நது போறது to become wet, ஆ விடுபோறது to grow cool.

If You will fignify the Continuance of an Action, You join கொண்டிருக்கீறது or கொண்டுட்டிருக்கீறது, or fometimes only வருக்றது to your Verb, as எருத்தைக்டுப்புத்தீ சோலைல் ககோண்டிருக்கீறை or எருத்தைக்டுப்புத்தீ சோலைல்வருக்றது, to give one from time to time Admonitions.

அரு ஸூக் கூ து to be gracious, uses to be joined to a Verb, when the graciously doing of a Thing is to be expressed, as என

உண்பபார்ந்தஞ்ஷுந் he has gracioufly lookt on me.

For to express to let go, to let fall, to give one permission to come etc. the Verb alband join'd to another Verb, is often made Use of. Concerning it it is to be observed that when You will make Use of it in the Imperative, You say not and come be let it go, and and alband alband

CHAPTER XIII.

SOME FURTHER OBSERVATIONS with REGARD to the VERBS.

THE Malabar People express usually every Step of an Action more particularly than we Europeans do, as for Instance: I will be there to morrow of the Action are expressed, vizt. the going thither and the being there. For to say to the Servant: Go and carry this Book to my Brother, a Malabar Person will say: Is successed as Sandar Sandar

2. Instead of saying எழுதபபடிருக்குது it is written, கோடிுறைபைபடிருக்கு து the Flag is set up, அலக்க வாரம்போடபபடிருக்கு து the Foundation is laid, வீடு

2.6

கட்டப்படி நக்கு so the House is built etc. etc. you can often be short and say எழுத்யிருக்கு நடு தொடி ாகுகியிருக்கு நடி, அலந்திவாரம் போடி நக்கு நடி, விடுக்கடி நக்கு நடி

- 3. The Infinitive is used like in the English Language, as நானபோகவேணம் I must go, நானவரக்ட்டாது I cannot come, எடுத்ததுவக்கணை he has began to write, நேர் கேடுடியீருக்கவந்தான he is come to live bere.
- 4. The Infinitive can fland with டுல்கல். in speaking of the time past, as அவனவாடுல்கல் be is not come, instead of அவனவந்தத்லை.
- 5. To express whilf, whereas etc. the Infinitive is used, and another Infinitive of தொருக்றது or a contracted Infinitive of செயக்றது, is added to it, as அவனவரக கொரைலா (or அவனவரக கொரைலா (or அவனவரகரை) whilf he was a coming, பேபடியிருக்கக் கொரைலா (or பேபடியிருக்கச்சே) whereas it is so, or it being so. Sometimes the தொரைலா (or சசே) is left out, as காத்தடிக்கப்புடுத்து டு மபும் when the Wind blowes, Duft arises. The said contracted Infinitive of செயக்றது is vulgarly used, but it is somewhat inelegant.
- 6. The doubling the one and same Infinitive fignifies a Continuance, as டேசுட்டேச் சந்தப்பாற உடியும்வரும் any Language may be learnt by continual speaking, வரவர signifies more and more, எடும்புருட்கத்துடக்கத்தை இடுப்பு இம் even a Stone will grow hollow when Ants continually march over it.
- 7. The Infinitive ஆக of the Verb ஆக் உது is particularly used in many Ways. It serves to draw the Sum, as நாலுபணைய்.

30 west

கு என டுபணம், டுன அபணம், ஆக்கு னபதுபணம், four, two and three Fanams, makes nine Fanams.

It serves to express instead, as 82 Sun & or our 2007 210,5

It serves to express because, as மடைநக்காக or மடைந மீனநிடத்தியமாக because of the Rain.

It serves to express that, for to, for, in order to, as Brusses supset of seasons that we might live, or on economic or my good,

8. Both this Infinitive ஆக and the Gerund ஆய of the Verb ஆக்றது are promiseuously used for to express by itself, or of one's own Accord, as நானக (நானய) டு உணந்து து it is grown up by itself, அவன் அடை கக்பபடாம் ை நானக் (நானய) வந்தான் he came of his own Accord, without having been called.

This Infinitive ஆக, or this Gerund ஆய, ferve also for to express alone, அவறைமநாது மாக (நாது மாய) be and I alone.

18

eft

d,

on-

an-

and

even

larly

TUO,

C 4001

And they both serve likewise promiscuously to make Adverbs of Nouns, expressing the Nature, Way or Manner, as & Toothors or कारणाम wifely, 201111075 or 2111110751 cunningly.

9. ஆம்(contracted of ஆடும்) being the third Neuter Person of the Future Tense of ஆக்றது, serves (1.) to affirm, as 3து மெய்யோ, ஆம் is this true? yes; (2.) to describe a thing, as 3திதல்லை காலமாம் this is good Weather; there ஆம் is as much as ஆயீருக்குது; (3.) to denote the Possibility, as பேட்ட டெடுசெய்யலாம் one can do so, அது உம்மாலேயாம், you can

do it, it is in your Power. (4.) If it is clapt to the Termination of a definite Person of a Verb, it gives the Signification of it seems, perhaps etc. as தேன்னந்தார் கி அனம் it seems be is still asseep, நீர் ஹா நக்குப்போ அராம் perhaps you intend to go a journey, பண்ரல் கேடக்கவந்தானம் I suppose be desires Money, அதுடுக்யாகளம் it's little like to come to an End.

- ro. Instead of saying பணணைக் வர்கள, நீறகக் அவர்களு, etc. you can often very elegantly say பணணவார், நீறப்பார், this being the third masculine Person of the Future, turned into a Substantive.
- 11. The Pronoun personal நான oftentimes supplies the place of a Verb, as வந்தவர்கலானல்லாகும் நேத ஊர்க் ம
- rately, but is always and without fail to be clapt on behind the words that were faid or heard, as இதட்டுபோனத்தை இரட்டிக்க வந்தேன் என்றி be faid, I am come to fave that which is loft, அது நலை தென்றே இறை எ அது நலை தேன்ற இதன்ற இதன்ற வரு நில்ற வரு நில்ற கூறி நில்றி நிலி

தன; I have order'd him to (work and endowed by and some order'd him, faying, work thou!) I go out feeing there is no Rain மழைடு உள்ள மறை வரை அவர் மேட்டு கள்ள மறை முற்ற வரை வரியேட்டு இரு வரை வரை வரியியில் வரு வரியில் வரியில் வரு வரியில் வரியில் வரு வரியில் வரு வரியில் வரியி

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE CONSTRUCTION.

THE more one speaks with Conciseness, the better it agrees with the Idiom of the Malabar Language. Many times the Verb ஆய்தைக்ற to be, where in the English Language the putting it is absolutely necessary, can be dropt, by saying e. gr. நான்பாவி I am a sinner, அவஞர் who is be? வந்தவண்சாடுக் where is the Man that is come? தேற்றரம், அதுக்றை, this is Wood, and that is Stone.

le

5

7,

D

40

25

T

you

3

or ;

05

; He

ool.

The Genitive is always put before the Substantive that governs it, as Enture Counteffe the Light of the Sun. If two Genitives come together, and the first has the Termination of Low, the Termination of the second must be only Goor, as Low 20. Substantial Counteffe of Entry of the Thoughts of a Man's Heart.

The Dative, Accusative and Ablative goes always before the Verb, as அவகுக்குக்குப்பட்ட வேன் I will obey him, கான்க

21

தைத்தேடுக்குனா I feek Wildom, வீட்டிலேயிருக்கீறி be is in the House, பாவத்திலைகேடுண்டாம் Evil derives from Sin, ஆகாதவர்களோடுட்சத்சரியாதே don't converse with bad People!

The Adjective always precedes the Substantive.

An Adverb always precedes the Verb to which it belongs, as திபரமாயவந்தான be came bafily. Tho' there are scarce any Words in this Language that properly can be called Adverbs in themfelves, You can make as many Adverbs as You please, either by adding to a Noun 25 or 25 U, as has been mentioned in the foregoing Chapter, and faying திபரமாக or திபரமாய, of கிபரம the Hafte, or by using the Gerund of the Verb, and faying & uf 5 51 வந்தான be came bastening (1.e. bastily) of கீபரிக்கீறது to baffen. There are also some Infinitives which are used as Adverbs, as குநம்ப again, கடுக quickly, Coop or fofth or flowly, வலய by one's own daring Will, GUTLGLOT (pottena) quickly (The Groor ena in this last Word, is, instead of Groor est, the Infinitive of TOTE MED to fay; thus GUTLE Go our fignifies fo quickly, that the Thing be done mean while one may fay pot; Of which like thwickthwack Words there is a great many in the Malabar Language.) Obferve then, for to come to the point again, that all kinds of Adverbs precede the Verb.

All what by the Pronouns Relative which, who, whose etc. or by the particles if, when, as, before, after, though, while, till, except etc follows (or is apt to follow) in the English Language after the Words to which it relates, goes in the Malabar Language before them, as, I will do what you said of a form on 5056 will all out, I shall

COMM

25

eeme, if God pleafes பரர்பரங்கடுச்சுத்தமானை நானவரு தேரை; the Fruit will be fweet when it is ripe கனிபடுத் தபோதுத்தத்பபாயிருக்கும்; I was ready before you came நீர்வருக்கைதுக்கு இன்னே ஆயித்தமாயிருந்தேன்; he fees it not tho he has two Eyes அவங்கத் ரேண்டுக்கண்ணி ருந்தானு உவுதைக்காணத்ருக்கிறன; that News came to me while I was on the Way நானவடியிலே யிருக்கக்கொள் மூட்டுடு போது; that Pain will not leave you unless You take Medicine நீர்மருந்துசாப்படாலோடிய அந்தநோவு போகாது.

The Word which describes a Person or a Thing, goes before the Person or Thing described, and is connected to it by 2500 or 258 in or 2600 as God, the Lord of the Universe & ADDEDED GREED TO THING DESCRIPTION OF THE When the Person or Thing described is a proper Name, this proper Name can stand before its Predicate with otoor or otoor of, and You can say either otoor and a consultant GOOT GLOTON OF FT GOOT GLOTON OF OTTO THE CONTINUE THE King Salomo.

The Prepositions and Conjunctions are in the English Language at the Head, but in the Malabar Language You find them always following after, or joined to the Words as Terminations, as, on Horseback இதி மையின்மேல், before Men மனு உருக்கு புண்டாக்; by bis Favor அவர்தயவின்லே, in the House வீட்ட லே, till be comes புவர்வரும்மட்டும், after Midday பத்தலைக் குமேல், after be had spoken அவர்பேசன்பீன், the I am sick நான் வீயாதியாயிருந்தானும், that you may live நீர்பிழைக்கும்

படுகடு, like as Smoke புகையைபடுபாலே, without doubt சநதேகமை, when I come நானவருமடுபாது.

The Negative goes before the Affirmative, if both stand in a Connexion with one another, as, hear good Advice, and be not wife in your own Eyes உணபார்வைக்குந்தான்யா யீராமலந்ல கூடுலோச்சீண் இயக்கேன்.

The Interrogative Pronouns or Particles are best put at the End of the Question, especially when the Question is not a very short one, as, who among Men is without Sin? மனு உரியை பாவம்லலாத வஞர், why did you not come yesterday? நீ நேறை வராதெ

For to express all observe how TOOM or TOOMED and TOOMED is constructed. TOOM is put before the Substantive, as TOOMED 20 The all men, but the other two are put after the Substantive, and give the same Signification, as LOS 20.

CHAPTER XV.

OF SOME PARTICLES.

o um in the Termination of Words fignifies

1. And; and is to be clapt on the End of both the Words that are to be copulated by it, as, Gold and Silver Gunt of Solo Country fulls. If many Nouns stand in such a Connexion, You clap the um either to every one or only to the last, or to none at all, in which last Case You add ot on Dobson, as Gold, Silver, Lead and Iron Gunton Country for Such Solo Solo of Solo

in the Genitive, You let them yet stand so as they are, and for to express the Genitive, You say பொன வெலாலி என்பட்டு நேட்பு என் வெலாலி என்பட்டு நேட்பி இரு இடிய சுவாய் ம். The and that connects Verbs is expressed by the Gerunds, as I went and saw bim, and spoke with him நான போய் அவ் உண்கள் நேடிய முற்று நட்டு நேட்டு நேர்க்கு with a without adding um, except when the Gerund என்று is to be repeated, or when a Negative Gerund terminating in and is to be repeated, then you add the um; e. gr. கடிய மல் வரு நிடுதன்றை முறிசியை நட்டு நிரு கடு நென்று வரு நிறைய நிறைக்கு கொல் விலாக்கு கொல் வரு கிறைக்கு கொல் விலாக்கில் விலாக்கில் கொல் விலாக்கில் விலாக்கில் விலாக்கில் விலாக்கில் கொல் விலாக்கில் விலாக

- 2. It expresses also, as, be also is bere புவ லுட்டு கே யீருக்கீ அன்.
- 3. It expresses neither, nor, as, he neither quarrels nor clamours சணைடைபண்ணும் அங்கூடப்படாம் அமிருக் கீறன், it is neither sweet nor bitter அதுத்ததிப்பும்லலக்க சப் பும்லல், neither is there any Water to drink இடிக்கத்தன் ணிரும்டுல்லில்.
- 4. It is added where we say both, as, both of them அவர் கலாநேவரும், both mine Eyes எண்ணிரண்டுகண் க லூம்,
- 5. It expresses all, as அவர்களநாறு பேரும் all four of them. This You see also in all the Words that signify all, as எல்லாரும், எல்லரம் (contrasted of எல்லாழும்) அண்டிக்கும், யாவரும், யாவும், சக்லம்றே உரும். And if the Pronouns எவ்ன,

எது, எனன், ஆர், or the Words that begin with எ, the figu of எது, எனன், ஆர், or the Words that begin with எ, the figu of எது, மான் எ எது, have an am with them, or following them, this am makes the Sense universal, as எவனம், எவன்றேம், ஆரா இறும் whosever, எவன்வந்தாறும் whosever comes, எதா இறும், என்னோர்பமானுறைம் whatseever, எப்போதும் கில்வது, என்னேர் மும் at every bour, எங்கும், எவ்விடத் தேறும் every where.

6. It expresses none, nothing, no body, if after such like Words as have just now been mentioned, a negative follows; as எவனம் அப்பட்ட சொலைமாய்டான no body will say so, நோடு க சந்டல்லம் bere is nothing at all; or if எரு, எருதன் (எரு நர்) எருத், என்ற ene, have an um with them and a negative after; as எருதரும்லம்ல, எரும் மூழ் மும்லம்ல there is no body, என்ற மைவராது nothing comes.

g o in the Termination of Words.

- 1. It is commonly the Sign of a Question, as, 到到GLOU GUT is that true.? நானடுபபட்ட Gerron Goo Goo bave I faid so?
- 2. If Pronouns or Words that are in themselves Interrogative ones, terminate in ô, and no Antithesis follows after, the ô expresses an Ignorance, as, 到到可可识区最区山下区山下野町 be is gone I know not where, 设区下到贡贡下町, some body is come, I know not who he is,
- 3. If after the Interrogative Pronouss or Words எவன, எது, எடுகே, ஆர், எட்டோ, etc. follows in an Antithelis அவன், அது, அங்கே அவர், அப்போ, an ô is to be elapt on the last Syllable that precedes the Antithesis, as, எவன் தே

டுக்கு இன்ன கண்டு பீடிப்பான who feever feeks, fall fad, எத்திரைக்கே மோ அதை அப்போம் what we few, that we fall reap. (But after என்றுக்குற்ற, எதுவாக் ஹம், எருவாக்கும், எருவாக்கும் ect. the é cannot take place; there You fay எவறுக்றூர் தேடிற்ற அவன்கண்டுபீடிப்பான்)

- 4. If two Persons or Things stand in Opposition to one another, the f is proper to be used, as, that Man is rich; but this Man is poor அவனயூலத்தியுள்ளவன், வேணுதரித்த்தன், or You put the f on either side, and say அவணுயூலத்தியுள்ள வன், வேணு (or வேணுவேண்றல்) தரித்ததன்.
- 5. Sometimes & expresses but, as 到到G要可以G & bus subere is he? 配上文质黄币GNT but if the House should fall.
- 6. The English whether and or is also expressed by an operated and an of following, as, fay, whether it is so or not அதுபே படியித்தடு தோடுமையான வடுசர்வது.

of & in the Termination of words.

added to the Ablatives, or left out, is all the same. There is no Difference between பதாவில and பதாவிலே, between பதாவாலே etc. And that the Vocatives terminate in 2, is not necessary here to mention.

But the f added to any other Case of a Noun, or to any other Word, gives it a fine Emphasis, which is an exceeding commodious Thing in this Language, because you may clap it to whatever Word you intend to give the Strength. E. gr.

an

is ,

T ,

efis

be

35

G#

நீனன்கணத்தெர்க்கண்ணப் thou bast certainly said it to me. நீனன்கக்தையேடுச்சுண்ணுய thou hast said this very thing to me. நீசானககேடுதைசடுசானமை thes haft faid it parti-

நீயோனக்கதை சசொன்றைய thes thyself baft faid it to me.

TOOT .

This in lignifies why, as ஏனவந்தீர் why are yeu come? You can put it also after the Verb, clapping it to it, and in that case the third Person of the ordinary masculine Gender in the Future Tense is used for whatever Person, Number, Gender or Time, as நான, நீர், அவச்கலா, அவன, அது etc. வருவாடுசான.

en clapt to the Termination of an Imperative, makes the Imperative fironger, either in a begging Way, as, and come, I beg you, or in an encouraging Way, as, foul of the Guerre do so by all means. You may clap it also to the first Person plural of the Future Tense; then it expresses an encouraging one another, as Guer Cources come let us go.

வும்ய

With a Negative following, fignifies unless or if not. E. gr. நீர்வந்தாடுலாட்டிய காரியமந்டவாது The Business will not be done unless you come.

The Use of other Particles and Words is to be found in the Dictionary.

CHAPTER XVI

OF SOME USUAL TERMINATIONS OF WORDS THAT SIGNIFY PERSONS.

THE Termination 5720 for the masculine, and 5720 for the feminine Gender, is most frequent; and You may add this Termination

ation almost to as many Nouns as You please, provided the Person is a Possessor of a Thing, as Substanting the Owner of a Hinge, or remarkable for a certain Habit, as Comuses Man, or employed in a Work, as Comuses Mon a Gardener.

The Termination an (fem, al, Plur. ar) fignifies an Inhabitant of a Country, Kingdom, City, Town, Village etc. as, தேசத்தான, ராட்சியத்தான, படன்றத்தான, ஊரத்தான, ஊருந்தன், ஊருக்கும் திரை . Thus புதுச்செரியான is a Man of Pondichery, தெறைகத்தியான எ a Man of the fouthern Country, நாட்டுப்புறத்தான an Inlander.

The Termination en (Plur. er) lignifies a Man of a certain Nation or Tribe, as துடிழன, துறுக்கன, வடுக்ன, சீன்ன, மலாயன், குத்தீர்ன், பஹையன் etc. The feminine Termination of it is usually சேச், as துடிழ்ச்ச, துறைக்கீச்ச் etc.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE NUMBERS.

THE Cardinal Numbers are as follows:

T

ill

the

the

1	8	STOTE M	16	ILL ST	പള്ളഹ്വ_
2	2	(3) TOOT (S	17	MOT	பத்னேடு
3	庇	டுன்ற	18	யு	பத்தோட்டு
4	B-3	15T 00)	19	LUE-	பத்தோன்பது
5	G	அத்சு or அயிந்து	20	24	மேபது
. 6	EVT	2500	21	25	C C L S C ST COT
7	or.	ு இ_			an an
8	21	ாட்டு	22	22	சேந்பத் தீரண்டு
9	Fo.	el col men	23	是所	கு முக்கு இன
TO	Ш	பதது	1		22
11	W5	பத்தென்ற	30	压Ш	@uus
12	ساگ	புஷ்டும் கடி	401	சய	நாறபது
13	mue.	பத்டு்ன <i>ஹ</i> ்	50	(TILL)	अव्यानका व्यनातान
134		பத்துறை	1		பது
15	யரு	பத்னதசு எ புதி	60	57TLL	. มุกบาร์
		ஆவர் நடி			

		A CONTRACTOR		A CALL CONTROL .
न्म	எழுபது	TOOL	13° 55	AMOD COUNT
था	OT COST LIST			
Boll!	தோண்ணா	2000	25	GO ODOT LIT WAS
	<u></u>	100000		ு மு
M	TELT 400	3000	ரு. த	இ வவாய் ச
MS	TIT AD GAD OUT			TO
100 A	201	4000	#5	நாலாயீரம
2M	(SEETET AD)	5000	C55	அய்யாய்சம்
JEM.	முன்னாற	6000	5vr55	400000
B-M	நானாற	7000	OT 65	சுழாயீசம
CAM	ஆகுரைல	8000	215	சாண்ண மீரமு
DATE OF THE PARTY		9000	Complete State Line of the	என ப து ஐய்
		33772346		ரம
VERY ALL THURSDAY		10000	யக	பத்துயீரம
		CONTRACTOR OF STREET		ேரு பத் ஐயி
B-	ಕಾಗುಂದ	100	ALL THE TA	0.0
	35 35 54 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	PU CELEN STANDERS STA	##	### ### ############################

The most usual Fractions in their Accounts are

அரை a half. தால guarter. முக்கால three quarter. அறைக்கால one eighth. the fixtienth part.

shows the eightieth part.

on, the twentieth part.

on, the twentieth part.

onder the threehundred and twentieth part.

SOME OBSERVATIONS with regard TO THE NUMBERS.

All the above Numbers can stand alone by themselves like Substantives, and be declined, as, of our so courses take one, us soon when the same one among ten.

But if they stand as Adjectives before a Substantive, they remain so as they are; as USCOCOF eleven People, Observe only that then instead of some one, You must say some, as some one House.

The Multiplication, wherein the Malabar people put the larges

Number before the smaller, goes as follows;

மைந்துப்பத்து ten times ten, மைந்தொன்பது nine

பிருத்தபடுத்து ien times ien, இடித்தோன் பது make times ien, இடித்தேர். இடித்தேர் இடித்தேர் திரை திருத்திர்ண்டு. இடித்துரான்டு. இடித்து தின்ற, இடித்திர்ண்டு. இடித்துரான்டு. இடித்து தேறு. தன்பத்தாற், தன்பத்தேர்கு திருக்கு புத்துரான்டு, தன்பத்து இன்ற, தன்பத்தி ரண்டு, தன்பத்தோன்ற. சட்டு, சண்டுண்டு, சண்ணுற், சண்டு உண்டுத்து, சண்ணுண்டு, சண்ணுற், சண்

உண்டு ந்து, எண்ணுன்கு. எண்டு வுறு, எண்

அத்து ஆடிரான சுடிந்து, எழுநான்டு, எழு தேன்று. எழீரண்டு, ஏழொன்று. ஆறைந்து, அறந்தன்டு, அறு ன்று,

வுயன்பருது, அய்தோன்டு, அய்டுன்ற, அய்யி சுற்ரண்டு கூடுதன்று.

நானைத், நானமுன்மு, நாலரண்டு, நா GOOT OUT AD மும்புன்ற, புவிரண்டு, முவோன்ற,

என்ற வைடு. என்ரோன அ. கோனம்.

To express the Ordinal Numbers, there are made Adjectives of the Numbers by adding &LO (of 46000) as Grown LTLO DISSITTLD the second Chapter. But observe that the first is not of our அம் but இதலாம் (of முதல the Beginning) என அம் or con sor being used for expressing the only, as, con son Bor wor the only Son .

First, secondly, thirdly is @நலாவது, சேண்டாவது, இன்ற வது. etc.

There are also to the first five Numbers the following Substantives, and alor or and som (fem. and or anst) one Person, குறவர் two Persons, டுவர், three Persons, நாலவர் four Persons, 2008 five Persons.

One by one in speaking of persons is acts Contistoriu, and in speaking of Things என் ஹென் அய; each is எவவோரு, அ எவவோருகாரியம் each Thing (or by dropping காரியம், You may say Angar on 20) Two and two Gracesom G;
Three and three @c@om 20; Four and four Bas and one 20; Five and sive Manages or Zoan By; Six and six Manan 20;
Seven and seven Talana; Eight and eight Talana and nine Angara

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF THE DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS AND YEARS.

WITH regard to the Day this Language has five Names, whereof every one is different from the others in Signification.

பக்ல is the Day in Opposition to the Night.

or 60. India - Hours.

கீழுமை (or வாரம்) is a Day of the Week, as நாயக கைகீழமை Sunday.

தேதி is a Day of the Month, as ஆன்மாதமங்கதா ந தேதியீடு , the tenth day of June.

> தீத் is a Day of the Age of the Moon, as ேன ஹநாலா ந கீத், this is the fourth Day after the New - Moon.

The Days of the Week are: நாய் உடைக்கு மை Sunday, தீங்கலாக்கு மை Monday, செவ்வாய்க்கு மை Tuesday, புதன்க்குமை Wednesday, விபாடுக்கீடுமை Fhursday, வெலாலிக்கிழமை Friday, and சனிக்கிழமை Saturday. But when You will express for instance next Sunday, next Monday, You may either say வாடுநாய் உடைக்கு மைய்லே, வர் உதிங்களை கீழமையில், வர் கீழமை, and say நாய்

நாய் உன்ற அக்கு, தீங்கள் என்ற அக்கு.

The same Word கீழமை (or வாரம்) which signifies a Day of the Week, signifies also the Week itself, as ரழுகீழமை, ரமுவாரம் seven Weeks.

The 12 Months of the Year are

205	January	क्षा ०	July
மாச்	February	8 Dood	August
பாடுன்	March	பரயாச	September
சீதத்தை	April	வடைச	October
வைகாசி	May	கா அத்தை	November
क्रक्	June	மார்க்டு	December .

But the Heathens begin the Year with April .

Here it will be proper to mention, that when You will say in Malabar, for instance, In the fixth Year the seventh Day of the Mouth of October, You put only the last Malabar Word in the Ablative, and say 4.000.520.00.

Now observe finally that the Malabar People have a very singular Way to count the Years. 60. Years is to them an Age, called 25000 C, and they call every one of the 60. Years by a different Name which Names one must know that has any dealing with them. With our 1746 th Year one of their Ages elapsed, and their present Age runs from the Year 1747. to the Year 1806. The 60. Years comprehended in it, are called as follows:

1 பீடுபவ வரு 1747	12 வெடுதானிய உடு 1758
2010	13 LS NOTES 1759
2 3 1748	14 விக்கீலம் 1760
	15 20 T 1761
4 L'ALDIOTETTET 1750	16 சித்திரைபான் 1762
5 LM GFT MUS 1751	17 ETUTED 1762
6 24 TUBOT 1752	18 5 T 5 500 1764
7 (32055 50 05 1753	19 LITE 1765
	20 வியா 1766
	21 F 20 01 f 5 f 1767
	22 F 10 611 5 TT 1768
	23 விரோத் 1769

J

24 ගිලිනු ව	IB.		to rought Co	
		1770	43 சவிருந்த	1789
25 60			44 FT 5T (5 000T	1790
26 நந்தன்			45 விரோக்கீறுத்	1791
27 விசெய		1773	46 U 0 5 T L	1793
28 G#W		1774	47 LINDOTESOF	2793
29 மணம்	••		48 24 507 15 55	1794
30 5100 LOB			49 7720 557	1795
വ ഇത്തന്ഥവ			SO LEONLIL	1796
32 வினம்பி			SI LINGOVIT	1797
33 விகார்			52 காலவுக்கீ	1798
34 சாறுவர்				DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T
	THE STATE OF THE STATE OF			1799
3 5 LIONLIDIT			54 TO 155 B	1800
36 5 LIS 20 5		1783	55 துனமத்	1801
37 GETUS DIS	••	1783	56 துருதுட்டி	1802
38 G C A B			57 55 GUTSBOTT	1803
19 விசுவாவிசு			58 7 55 7 7 86 20 7	
40 UTUD		1786	59 BG 25 500	1804
AT LICOLINE			60 SIL GFILL	1806
A2 BNORT	100	1788		

COLLECTON OF MALABAR

PROVERBS.

CHAPTER XIX.

அடிக்கும் எருகை அணைக்கும் எருகை, The (fatherly)
Hand that chastifes, will embrace again.

அடைபடைபடு நாக்ன வசன்பபா மடிக டிக கும், A Snake will bite bim who makes an Opening in another's Hedge.

வந்தோற்கை இத்த வேள்ள ம் அடு நாலும் வந்தோ, If a Flood runs over a Dam, will it return though one cries ever fo much?

அரைக்காக்க்குவந்தவடகம் ஆயிரங்கொடுக் காறும்போமோ, Will the Shame contracted for half a Cash, leave one by giving a thousand?

அடுத்பீனாசனபாலபேமை, The Child that eries,

வுன்னமடுப்பன்லால்லாம் பெட்டும், When Grain is scarce, every thing is scarce.

ஆடுகொழுத்தால் இடையன் கடுலாபம், When Sheep grow fat, it is profitable to the Oauner.

சூழம் அல்யாம்லகாசலையடாடுத், Den't put your Feet in without knowing the Depth.

I

93

4

7

8

00

10

3

4

5

>

e.

0

ne

110

5,

23

en

ur

V

ஆனைட்டியச்சேகோல்லும், பகு சந்தேனியச் சேகோல்லும், A River kills when the Flood falls, and a Famine kills when Scarcity ceases.

ஆஊர ஃந்தீட்டிவாசலநு நைபாரோ, Can ene Pass through a Wicket on an Elephant's back?

டேதுகைக்டுவலதுகைதுஊர், வலதுகைக்டு டேதுகைது உணர், The right and left Hand affife each other.

CARSECTIFFETTONTMENCE ULL, If in entering into a River you are obliged to swim, how will you get to the opposite Shore?

உடுப்புக்கு இர் என்டுநாக்கு, மன் ஊக்கிரண்டு நாக்கு என் டோ, A Guana is double tongued, is a Man double tongued allo?

உறைந்தால்ல வறைபெருதும், By telling the Truth Things loft will be recover'd,

சாத்தால் வாழலாம், எத்தால் வாழலாம், Whereby will People live bappily? By agreeing together.

எல் அழுநாலயூ உணவிடுமோ, Though a Rat cries, will the Cat leave it?

எ ஃவலாயாகீலு நதன்வ உலாயாயிருக்கவே ஹம், Even a Rat muß have it's own Hole.

எலலாம்அஃந்தவை அம்ல உல் என அம் அஃ யாதவை அம்ல உல், No one knows all Things, and no one but knows fome thing.

சம் Tears of the poor are like a sharp Saw.

சமை a Beaff with blunt Horns will attack a poor Man.

ருநவர் ஆறிநாலர்க்கியம் நேவர் ஆறிநால ராட்சயமெல்லாம் ஆறியும் One Man will keep a Secret, but if two know it, the whole, Kingdom will know it.

the Shore remains behind.

Wages be given for eating Sugar - Cane?

கழுநைக்கு உபரு சமகாத் லே சொன்ற லு ம அழுநைக்கு நாடு பிய அங்கொன் உடில் உல். Trough one teaches an Ass by speaking in his Ear, there is nothing but braying. at a Tree that bears Fruit.

கார்ப்பானக்குக்கலாலான்லை, He who watches bis Property, will be free from Thieves.

சாலம்பேரம், வாறைந்நீற்கும், Time pafes, but

SUTUDOTENTINE AD 51 LITE F OD 5 5 5 0 1 LITE ON LO, When a Goat retreats backward, it is for butting.

優秀な口のするいので、「丁秀寺・医から Com Bu, The Conscience of a guilty Person has inward Groanings.

தை தப்பிக்கண்ண் லேப்படால், தைவிர**உலத** துறிப்பார் சுடுரை ரா, If by Chance the Hand bit the Eye, will a Finger be cut off for it?

he that buckeites one, pay his Court to bim?

ச்டுபவனுக்றும் ஆருவர்ன டுப்பன, Though

சீனத்தாப்போல அறைத்த சேர்த்தாப் போல் டெடுமோ, If in Anger one cut off anothers Nose, will is join again by smiling?

சீரியர்டுக்ய ாலு ட்சீரியர் சீரியர் தான, Heneft People, the, ruined, will remain boneft.

increase and Porridge will thicken by Time.

கைகம்பார்க்கில் குகையிலை, குதைம்பார்க் கிலக்கை மில் உல், If you look in the Cleanliness there is no Crime, if you look in the Crime there is no Cleanliness.

5, A burnt Cat wont come near the Hearth.

சூரியஊபபார்கது நாயடு உலகதால, சூரிய தைக்கு செக் மோநாயக்கு செக்டுமா, When a Dog barks at the Sun, will the Sun Suffer or the Dog?

சூரியஹைடையட் உகாசத்தின் டுன் னேடினி டன்னிட்டு: சிவினாங்கமாயடாது, A Glowworm cant glitter in the Sun-fline.

் செங் சோல கோண்டில் சாக்கும் கோணும், If

61

செல்லாப்பண்டின்க்கு செல்லாது, A bad Fanam is bad every where.

Gசாலல்சடுசயவார் நலலோர், சொலலா மலசெயவார்பெரியோர், சொலலியுகுட்சயயார்க்ச டர், Those that say and do, are good People; those that say not and do, are great People; but those that say and do not, are bad People.

தஉலைவமையக்கம் சூவம் மயக்கம், Difrder in the Head influences the whole.

தானுய்களியாதபடு நதட்ட கோண்டட்டி நகால கனியுடுமா, Fruit that will not ripen of itself, will not ripen by being beaten with a Stick.

தேர்வு சாலிவ உலா தோண்டாது, Many Rats together dig no Hole.

திராககோப்மபோராய முடியும். Unrelenting Angerwill end in fighting.

துரும்புதாணூறை தாண் எத் கண் யாக் வே

தாணட்டிலக்கா உதைக்குக்கண் சென்றுகே,டக்கப் பீன்பேரில் அல்லோ, Upon what is the Eye of an Angler fixt but upon the Float.

தேன நேருப்பலேலி முந்தால் எடு ந்து வியுவசலாக்கோட்டும், A Scorpin that falls in the Fire, will ping even him that fnatched it out.

ந்தைக்டும் நக்புண்டு நீதைக்ல மடிய வே ணும், A Plant grown on the Ground, must die on the Ground.

ந்தலையைவடாலந்ச சலல வோ, If You leave the Place that is fordable, You must fivem.

ந்பல அருமைவெயயில் லோரையை செரியும், that walks in the Heat of the Sun. knows best bow phasant a Shade is.

தி full Pot will not wave, but a Pot balf full will.

நேரிகுச்ல டுலாலுகைக்கால், கு எர்ந்து பீடுங்க வேறை ம், If You bave run a Thorn in Your Foot, You must floop to pull it out.

Ame Herfe tho' he flumbles, will not acknowledge his Lamenefs.

ai Calf following a Hog will also feed on Exerciment.

யத்தைகாரிய தர்த்தத், A Thing not done in hurry will not be liable to miscarry.

will not remain on the Branch.

பாமபுக்குப்பால வார்த்து வணத்தானும் விஷம்போகாது, Poison will not leave a snake, the one feed it with Milk.

Even an Army will tremble at the Sight of a Snake.

புறந்த வுண்டு இதைக்குவணும், Our Mortality be gins with the Day of our Birth.

புதியவரை நமப்பபடைய வரைக்கை விடர தே, Defert not Old Friends for New ones.

புலிபச்ததாலபுலஉதைதன்கு டுமா, Will a Tyger eat Grass when be is bungry.

பெருநெருப்புக்கீரம்ல உல, There is no Moissure in a great Fire.

பே சா திருந்தால் பிறை என்றும் ல ஆல், Silence prevents speaking amis.

போயருந்தப்புலம்பும்மேய் நேந்து விழிக் கும், Falfood in Time will depress, but Truth will encourage.

போறகலத்துக்கோசையீல் வை வெண்கலத் துக்கல்லோத் சை, A golden plate bas no Sound, but a Brass one bas.

of a Tree falls beneath the Tree.

மவுனம்மாலையைச்சாத்க்கும், Silence stands against

டீன குஞ்சுக்குநீச்சுப்பழக்குவாருண்டோ, No body teaches young Fishes to fwim.

ning be crooked, the whole will be fo.

மேயக்கும் போயக்கும் நால வீர உத்தை டதா சம், Between Truth and Falshood there is Four Fingers Diffance.

auhat Insects will come to

வலியவனடுவடி வதுவாயக்கால, The Channel made by a Man in Power, is the Channel.

வைறைமக்குவழக்கேல்கல், There is no pleading

நெலாயு பயிர் செலாய்லே தெரியும், At the first

வீடுவுசையாமலத்னை ஹ ம, ஆசன் அசை நது தீண்ணும் A Huse eats with out moving, an Elephant with.

guage may be learnt by continual speaking?

சுல்ல a flone will grow bollow when Ants continually march over it?

FINIS.

முக்நதுது முததும்.



2 JY 61

